

COMMENDING MR. ISAAC HOOPII FOR HIS ACTIONS AT THE PEN- TAGON

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, on September 11, 2001, out of the rubble of destruction, countless Americans rose and demonstrated great courage and selflessness. One such American was Mr. Isaac Hoopii, a Native Hawaiian who resides in McLean, VA, and is a Pentagon police officer and member of a bomb-sniffing canine police unit.

Minutes after a hijacked plane crashed into the Pentagon, Mr. Hoopii raced into the burning building and carried out eight people.

His calm resolve in the face of danger equaled his physical prowess. Unable to see the terrified victims, but knowing that they were amid the debris, smoke, and darkness, Mr. Hoopii repeatedly called out: "Head toward my voice."

Several people followed his voice and crawled to safety. At least one man who was led by Mr. Hoopii's voice called it the "voice of an angel," and credits it for saving his life.

I have had the opportunity to hear Mr. Hoopii's voice. He is a musician with the "Aloha Boys," a Hawaiian musical group that has performed on Capitol Hill. His singing is melodious and resonant, but I believe Mr. Hoopii's voice had never before sounded more beautiful than it did on that September morning. Mr. Hoopii carries with him the true aloha spirit, and I thank and commend him for sharing with the world the aloha of the Hawaiian people, whom I have been privileged to serve.

TECH TALENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I rise to express my strong support for the Technology Talent Act of 2001. As an original co-sponsor, I am pleased to have joined my Senate colleagues, Senators JOE LIEBERMAN, BARBARA MIKULSKI, BILL FRIST, and PETE DOMENICI in introducing an important piece of legislation that will help strengthen the long-term economic competitiveness and health of our Nation. We are here to sound the alarm to the public that our Nation's innovation capabilities are at risk of falling behind other industrial nations if we do not aggressively increase the number and quality of our technologically-trained workforce.

The number of American students receiving degrees in the natural sciences and engineering fields has fallen significantly. This decline has occurred despite the growth in population and increase in undergraduate enrollment. But in other countries, the proportion of degrees in the sciences has grown compared to the United States. As a result, the demand for scientists and engineers in this country is being filled by foreign workers. And with the demand for engineers and computer scientists expected to grow by more than 50 percent by 2008, the high-tech industry is deeply troubled that it will be-

come increasingly difficult to fill this demand and remain competitive in the global economy.

To respond to the shortage of technically-trained workers in this country, the Congress has had to raise the cap on H1-B visas for immigrant workers. Why was this necessary? In the past decade, growth in the number of Asian and European students earning degrees in the natural sciences and engineering has gone up on average by 4 percent per year. During the same time, the rate for U.S. students declined on average by nearly one percent each year. It was startling to learn that the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, OECD, ranked the United States 25 out of 26 industrialized nations surveyed in terms of the number of college and university degrees in science. The OECD found that South Korea led those nations surveyed and that we are behind countries like Finland, Japan, the Czech Republic, and Ireland!

In my home State of Missouri, I have seen the same sort of disturbing trends. The University of Missouri has seen an overall decline in science, engineering, and math degrees as a proportion of total undergraduate degrees. For example, undergraduate degrees in engineering have declined by 16 percent over the past 5 years whereas non-science degrees have increased by 14 percent.

Because of these troubling numbers, I am excited to work with my Senate colleagues to come up with a potential solution. I thank Senator LIEBERMAN and his staff for taking the initiative in crafting this bill and working with me. I also thank Professor Romer of Stanford University for his vision and thoughts in developing this bill.

Through the administration of the National Science Foundation, this legislation provides financial incentives to our colleges and universities to expand existing successful programs and create new, innovative ways that encourage our youth to enter and stay in the science and engineering fields. Our bill also encourages schools to develop programs that will attract more minorities and women. This is critical since there are few minorities and women employed in the high-tech sector.

To jumpstart this program, I am pleased to note that we have included \$20 million in NSF's budget as part of the Senate's fiscal year 2002 VA, HUD bill. I hope we can maintain this level in conference and later increase funding for this program to a level of \$200 million if this program is successful and our subcommittee receives the necessary funding.

Along with many of my Senate and House colleagues, I have been trying to increase support for NSF because we recognize the role NSF plays in stimulating our economy and supporting the biomedical work of the National Institutes of Health. That is why we believe in doubling NSF's budget and as part of this effort, increasing the Nation's

technologically-trained workforce is a key element. Clearly, we need to invest in our students because they will be the booster rocket for the future success of our economy and allow this Nation to lead the world in this century.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY in March of this year. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred June 21, 2001 in Cortez, CO. The body of an openly gay, half-Navajo teen, Fred Martinez Jr., 16, was found south of Cortez 5 days after he left home to go to a carnival. Police have arrested another teen, Shaun Murphy, in the murder and are investigating whether the homicide was a hate crime based on sexual orientation or race. The perpetrator allegedly bragged that he "beat up a fag." Martinez often curled his hair, plucked his eyebrows, wore make-up and toted a purse to school. His mother told the press that she firmly believes her son's slaying was a hate crime based on his gender identity or because he was transgender.

I believe that government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation, we can change hearts and minds as well.

HONORING TODD BEAMER

Mr. CORZINE. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a man whose undaunted and determined spirit showed this world the best of humanity. On September 11, Todd Beamer took action against the hijackers on United Flight 93 for the noblest cause, so that others might live.

Todd's spirit proved stronger than the evil that boarded Flight 93 on that infamous day. His spirit of kindness and generosity, of selflessness and bravery never faltered.

Todd embodied that spirit on September 11 and throughout his life. A husband and father, son and brother, friend and volunteer, parishioner and businessman: he played many roles. Our nation will always remember him in the role of hero.

We will never know the number of lives spared by the courage of Todd and others aboard that plane, but his fortitude sent a clear message to all those who seek to harm us: We are not afraid. Todd joined with other passengers on that fateful flight in America's first counterstrike against terrorism and set a dignified example for

all of us who follow. Our mission is righteous and let there be no doubt, we are all in this together.

Todd's light shone through in the darkest hour of this Nation's history. May his honored memory be a constant reminder of America's great courage and resolve.

LEE HARTWELL, PHD, 2001, NOBEL PRIZE WINNER IN PHYSIOLOGY AND MEDICINE

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I rise today in honor of Dr. Lee Hartwell who received this year's Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine.

Dr. Hartwell began his work over 30 years ago with little more equipment or sophisticated research methods than a few dishes of yeast cells and a microscope and now works at one of the most prestigious cancer research centers in the country. Dr. Hartwell is President of the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center in Seattle, and also a Professor of Genetics and Medicine at the University of Washington.

I believe that no one deserves this honor more than Dr. Hartwell, who is gracious and humble in his knowledge even as it has fundamentally changed the way we understand biology.

Dr. Hartwell was selected to receive the Nobel Prize because of his contributions to understanding how cells divide. Using yeast as a model organism, he was among the first scientists in the world to translate basic genetic research into the study of how cells function, and to determine which genes are involved in cell division.

Cells are the basis for all animal and plant life, and our understanding of how they multiply and develop is key to our understanding of larger organisms, like people. Errors or mutations in genes involved in the process of cell division can lead to cancer. Dr. Hartwell's work on these genes is fundamental in developing approaches that predict, prevent, or treat many kinds of cancers.

In his research, Dr. Hartwell has discovered more than 100 genes involved in cell-cycle control, including the gene that controls the first step in the cell division process. He also documented the existence of cell-cycle "checkpoints," which ensure steps in the process of cell growth and division have been completed properly before the process continues.

Dr. Hartwell's work was the first to show that cell division is genetically controlled, and he generated a collection of cell-division cycle mutants from which many of the key genes in this process have been isolated. Dr. Hartwell's latest work focuses on the possible role for checkpoint defects and genetic instability in cancer progression and he is looking into how to exploit these defects to develop new cancer treatments.

Dr. Hartwell graduated from Glendale High School in California before deciding to attend a junior college. He

later transferred from junior college to the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, CA. In 1961, he earned a Bachelor of Science at Caltech, and in 1964 earned a Ph.D. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He did postdoctoral work at the Salk Institute for Biological Studies. He joined the University of Washington faculty in 1968 and has been a professor of genetics there since 1973. In 1996 he joined the faculty of Seattle's Fred Hutchinson, Cancer Research Center and in 1997 became its president and director.

Dr. Hartwell is the recipient of many national and international scientific awards for his work in cell-cycle biology, including the Leopold Griffuel Prize, the Massry Prize, the American Cancer Society's Medal of Honor Basic Research Award, the Albert Lasker Basic Medical Research Prize, the General Motors Sloan Award and the Gairdner Foundation International Award for Achievements in Science. Dr. Hartwell is also a member of the National Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Hartwell typifies the ingenuity and creativity found throughout Washington State. I speak for us all when I commend him on winning the Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine. Dr. Hartwell's work is truly revolutionary, and although it is done without pomp and circumstance, his work will have a lasting impact on us all.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

IN RECOGNITION OF DR. VICTOR WESTPHALL

• Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Dr. Victor Westphall. Dr. Westphall has dedicated his life to recognizing and celebrating the service and sacrifice of our Nation's veterans. This past Saturday, Dr. Westphall celebrated his 88th birthday, and I still marvel at how much he has accomplished during his lifetime.

Dr. Westphall's dedication to veterans is not surprising because he is a veteran himself. He entered the United States Navy in 1943 as an ensign and served for two years in the South Pacific during World War II. During this time, he was responsible for setting up message centers to allow front-line communication. After serving three years in the Navy and earning two full stripes, Dr. Westphall moved with his wife and his two sons to Albuquerque. However, his family had a difficult time finding housing because of the large number of returning G.I.s. Dr. Westphall realized that many veterans were faced with the same situation, so he began a home construction business and built over 3,000 homes in New Mexico. At the same time, he earned his doctorate in history at the University of New Mexico and eventually became a leading author and expert on Southwestern American history.

In 1968, Dr. Westphall received news that his son, David, had been killed in

Vietnam. David was a platoon leader and was killed with twelve of his men in an ambush near Con Thien. However, Dr. Westphall was determined to draw some good out of this tragic event. He decided to use the life insurance payment from his son's death to build the Vietnam Veterans Peace and Brotherhood Chapel in Angel Fire, NM. Although Dr. Westphall struggled to find financial support to help build this memorial, he remained dedicated to the project, and in 1971, the first monument to Vietnam veterans in the United States was formally dedicated.

The Vietnam Veterans Peace and Brotherhood Chapel stands as a handsome tribute to our veterans who served in Vietnam. Dr. Westphall hired a Santa Fe architect to design a beautiful white chapel with gentle curves sweeping 50 feet upward towards the sky. This serene memorial overlooks the sacred Moreno Valley in northeastern New Mexico. It offers visitors the opportunity to remember those who served their Nation proudly in the Vietnam War in a peaceful and spiritual setting. The Chapel's eternal flame illuminates this ideal place for quiet meditation.

Even today, Dr. Westphall remains deeply involved in this monument, which attracts over 120,000 visitors every year. He still greets visitors to the Chapel in his wheelchair, while sharing stories of loved ones lost during the War. There is a very moving story that Dr. Westphall recounts about the Chapel. When the memorial was first opened, the Chapel would close every night. However, one morning Dr. Westphall found a message left by a young veteran on the door: "I needed to come in and you locked me out." Since then, the Chapel remained open 24 hours a day.

Just like the Chapel, Dr. Westphall has always been there for our Nation's veterans. From his own service in World War II to his construction of houses for returning veterans to the opening of the Vietnam Veterans Peace and Brotherhood Chapel, Dr. Westphall has remained dedicated to America's veterans. I salute Dr. Westphall's lifetime of service to our veterans, and I am proud and honored to have him as a friend. •

THE OUTSTANDING SERVICE OF RICHARD MONAHAN

• Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I welcome this opportunity to honor Richard Monahan. Mr. Monahan has served the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 103 in Boston, MA, with distinction for over 45 years. He began as an apprentice in 1956 and is retiring this month as an International Representative of the Second District.

Mr. Monahan has worked effectively and tirelessly for the working families of Massachusetts and the Nation throughout these years. He will long be remembered for his outstanding commitment and dedication to the Electrical Workers Union. He also served